Their petals of e, their beauty tades, Their Life doth lose its sweet perfume, Their withered forms bestrew the glades, They sleep in death, in endless bloom. Bright ivy 'round the cypress twines, Whitst Z phyr's music o'er it flies,

But resting there, the cypress pines And on its bosom slowly dies; Its treshness dimm'd the ivy's green Whilst slumb'ring 'neath the poison'd breath And soon its pensive, charming sheen Sunk to sleep in bloomless death.

The flower blooms, and fragrance fills With mingling sweets the blushing leaves, And music soft as woodland rills The Zephyr 'round its beauty breathes; 'Tis, Woman who doth beaming vie With charms so sweet, and fate so full, Then listen to the Rose-Bud's sigh, O! thou art "young and beautiful."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PUNISHMENT OF THE DESERTERS. The New Orleans Picayune, of the 15th inst., says: We have not room for the orders which the trial and sentences of the different de-seriers are given, but give the substance.

By a general order, dated the 8th September in appears that a court martial, of which Colonel Riley, of the 2d Infantry, was President, tried twenty-nine men for desertion to the enemy. Their fate may be read in the following sentences of

SENTENCES .- The court found the above named prisoners, (the names are given again below,) severally guilty as charged, and sentence each (two-thirds of the members of the court in every case concurring in the sentence) "to be hanged by the neck until he is dead." 2. The General-in-chief approves the forego-

ing proceedings and sentences, with the following exceptions: the cases of Thos Riley, company 1, 3d Infantry; James Mills, company H. same regiment, and John Reily, company K. 5th Infantry.

These three prisoners severally committed the crime of desertion as charged, in the early part of April 1848. At that date the United States April, 1846. At that date the United States were at peace with Mexico and all the world; for the esent war did not break out, in fact, till a later date, and was not recognised to exist, by the Congress of the United States till the 13th of the No higher punishment can, therefore, be legal-

ly inflicted upon these arrocious offenders, T. Riley, J. Mills and J. Reily, than that prescribed for a state of peace, viz: Fifty lashes with a raw-hide whip, well laid on the bare back of each, and their punishment is commuted accordinglywith the addition, that each be branded with the letter D, kept a close prisoner as long as the army remains in Mexico, and then be drummed out of the service.

So much for the punishment, in the case of

Henry Newer, company D, 4th art,, as relates to hanging, is, on the recommendation of many members of the court, remitted; and a like remis-sion is made in the case of Edward McHerron, sion is made in the case of Edward incherror, company G, same regiment, out of consideration for a son, a private in the same company, who has remained faithful to his colors.

There being some slight circumstances of mi-

tigation in the several cases of Hezekiah Akles, John Battley, Alex. McKee, and John Bowers,

John Battley, Alex. McKee, and John Bowers, all of company H, 3d artillery, their sentences are commuted, as in the cases of T. Riley, J. Mills and S. Reilly, above.

The remainder of the prisoners tried by the same court, and for the same crime, viz: Henry Venator, company 1, 2d dragoons; F. Rhode, company 1, 2d dragoons; W. A. Wallace, company C, 3d int; Lawrence Macky, company K, 3d int; Patrick Dalton, company B, 2t int; Jno. Sheehan, company G, 5th int; John A. Myers, company G, 5th int; Henry Whistler, company E, th art; Elizier S. Lusk, company C, 3d inf; James Spears, company D, 7th int; Dennis Connahan, company I, 7th int; James McDowell, company K, 7th int; Martin Lydon, company D, 7th inf; Wm. H. Keck, company F, 4th art; Wm. Oathouse, company I, 2d inf; Henry Octker, company D, 4th art; Wm. O'Conner, company K, 1st art; Andrew Nolan, company G, pany K, 1st art; Andrew Nolan, company G, 4th art.; Herman Schmidth, company D, 3d int. R. W. Garretson, company H, 3d art., will be hung according to their several sentences, ben next, after the receipt of this order, as may camp where he said prisoner may respectively be found. (The above named men, excepting be found. (The above named men, excepting H. Venator, F. Rhode, J. A. Myers and J. Sheehan, were executed at San Angel September 10,

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott: H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G. Two days subsequently we have further orders, from which we learn that the four men named above were not hung on the 10th, as they were passing at the time from Tacubaya to Mix-

by the neck till he is dead. [Their names are gi-

ven below.]

Before the same court, Martin Miles, of company A, 8th infantry, and Abraham Fitzpatrick, pany A, 8th infantry, and Abraham Fitzpatrick, of the same company and regiment, were duly tried and convicted upon the charge of desertion, and the court (two thirds of the members concur-

ring) accordingly sentenced each to be shot. are or may become due him; to be indelibly inches in length; to wear an iron yoke, weighing and intention of the Legislature is not left to eight pounds, with hree prongs, each one foot in conj length, around his neck, to be confined at hard la-

charge of desertion, Lewis Preifer, of company C, 4th intantry, whom the court found to be not due him, and be discharged the service.

court, the sentences of Abraham Fi zpatrics, company A, Sth infantry; John Brooke, company F, 6th infantry, and David McElroy, company E. 6th infantry, are remitted.

On account of the mitigating circumstances in On account of the mitigating circumstances in the cases of Rodgers Duhan, company F, 5h infantry; Sam'l H. Thomas, company C, 6th infantry; John Daly, ritle regiment; Thos. Cassady, company I, 8th infantry; and Martin Miles, dy, company I, 8th infantry, and Martin Miles, company A, 8th infantry, the sentence of death is communed to the following:—"To receive filty lashes well laid on, with a rawhide whip, to be session, an appropriation of \$105,000 was made and then to be drumne ! out of service."

K, 21 dragoons; Henry Klager, same company and regiment; Henry Longenhammer, company Parian Fritz, company K, 5th infantry; needick, company F, 6th infantry; Auguste Morstadt, company F, 6th infantry; John Rose, company F, 6th infantry; John Rose, company F, 6th infantry; Lachlen McLachlen, company F, 6th infantry; John Cavanaugh, company F, 6th infantry; Richard Hanly, company A, 2t artillery; Gibson McDowell, company A, 8th infantry; Lemuel E Whenter Roger Hogan, company 1, 4th infantry; George Dalwig, company K, 2d artillery; Barney Hart, company K, 2d artillery; Hugh McClelland, pany A, 8th infantry, will be hung by the neck until dead, between the hours of 6 and 11 in the forenoon next after the receipt of this order, under the direction of the commanding officer of the

be found.-Executed September 13, 1847, at Maxcoac.] We conclude this miserable record of retribu alve justice meted out to these scoundrels, taken in arms against their own companions, with the

tollowing from the American Star:

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.—On the morning of the 9th was hung at San Angel sixteen desert ers from the American army, who had taken up arms against their Government. Immediatel

the same place. The thirty were brought out for execution about the same time that Chapultepec was being stormed, and Colonel Harney, pointing to that place, rold them that they should live long enough to see the American flag hoisted upon the battlements of that fortress, and no longer. In a few moments our colors were taised, and after it was shown to them they were launched into eter-

The clergy at San Angel pleaded hard to save the lives of these men, but it was in vain. General Twiggs told them that to Ampudia, Arista and Santa Anna, did these men owe their deaths, for they stooped to the low business of soliciting desertion from our ranks, and had succeeded in seducing from duty and allegiance the poor wretches who had to pay so dearly for their

TO THE CITIZENS OF VIRGINIA.

A recent decision of the Louisa Railroad Company, to divert their road from the line of its charter in the direction of Harrisonburg, and extend it in the line of Charlottesville and Rockfish Gap, is believed by us to be wholly unauthorised by law, and directly in conflict with the inten-tions of the last General Assembly. This decision, as we believe, interests the whole of Virginia, inasmuch as it may, in its effects, operate upon the whole Internal Improvement system of the State. It is this view of the subject that authorizes us to appeal to you, and to ask you to sustain the law. A review of our legislation in relation to this Company, and a short history of the acts of the Company itself, will place this subject in its company. subject in its proper light. The act of incorporation designates Harrisonburg, in the county of Rockingham, as a point to which the Company were authorised to extend their road. By this act the Company might stop short of Harrisonburg, if they chose to do so, but they were not authorised to divert their road from that line.—

In the year 1838, the Company, were authorised. In the year 1838 the Company were authorised to construct a lateral branch to Charlottesville, which the Company declined doing, but in that act it was expressly declared by the General Assembly, that the main stem ought to be extended in the line designated in the act of incorporation, for the accommodation of those counties bordering upon the line-Madison, Greene, Rocking-ham, &c. In 1839 another act was passed, authorising Companies to construct railroads from Staunton to Charlottesville, and from Charlottesville to some point in the line of the Louisa Rail-

road. These several acts adopt the line by the way of Gordonsville in the direction of Harrisonburg, as the main stem of the Louisa road. In authorizing first a branch to Charlottesville and then independent roads by the way of Charlottesville and Staunton, it would seem to be clear, that in the understanding of the Legislaure, the Louisa Company were not authorized to extend their road in that direction. Such, too, was the understanding of the Company itself. For its whole history sh ws, that it always contemplated the extension of its road to Harrisonburg. In 1845 resolutions were adopted unanimously by the stockholders at their annual meeting, in which they declared that it was expedient to extend their road to Harrisonburg; and that it was a propilious time to make the effort. They authorized the appointment of an agent to promote this object, and directed their President and Directors to publish an address to the public to further the design.— In 1846, at the meeting of the stockholders, their attention was brought to this subject again by the report of the President and Directors. They say in their report, that in conformity with the re-solutions passed by the Company in 1845, a bill had been presented to the General Assembly, asking aid to extend their road to the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, and contemplating a connexion with Harrisonburg by a McAdamized road. This bill failed before the General Assembly, and it was suggested by the Board, that if it should be the will of the stockholders to make another effort, at the next session, that the application should be entrusted to the Board, under instructions from

It was under these circumstances that the law of 1847 was enacted. And the opinions entertained by the Directors, and by the company the stockholders. itself, of the meaning and intent of this law, may be gathered from the proceedings of the company, at their annual meeting in June, 1847. In the report of the President and Directors, which was received by the company, the following language

"At the annual meeting in June, 1845 of the stockholders, resolutions were passed in favor of extending our road, and instructions given, by an imous vote, to the President and Directors, of a law to aid in the accomplishment of the ob-ject. In the report made to the last general meet-ing reference was made to the failure to obtain the passage of such a law, and the opinion was expressed, that another effort would be attended with better success. It is with much satisfaction, that the Board now reports, that a law was passed at the late session of the General Assembly, in conformity with the resolutions above referred to, authorizing under that act, an addition of \$250,-000 to the stock of this company, and directing

were passing at the time from Tacubaya to Mixcoac. They were ordered to be hung on the 11th September, and the sentence was executed at Mixcoac.

Thirty six other prisoners were tried by a courtmartal, over which Col. Garland presided.—
Their fate may be read in the following sentence dated the 19th September, after their conviction for desertion:

And the court accordingly sentenced the several prisoners (two-thirds of the members in every) ral prisoners (two-thirds of the members in every case concurring in the sentence) each to be hung their resolutions of 1845, then where, let us ask, does this company, in September of the same year, find its authority to desert the line to Harrisonburg, and to extend their road in the line to Charlottesville and Rockfish Gap, with the intention, as was openly avowed, by the advocates of the Southern line, of extending the road westward, by the way of Staunton to Covington and Guy-andote? We ask where is the authority to be Before the same court were duly tried and convicted upon the charge of desertion, the following named prisoners: James Kelly, company C, 3d infantry; John Murphy, company C, 3d infantry; John Little, company C, 2d dragoons. And the court according y sentenced each "to receive fity lashes well laid on with a raw hide on his fitty lashes well laid on with a raw hide on his the Southern line? It is true that the law of 1847 bare back; to lorfeit all pay and allowances that is somewhat vague in its terms, and does not designate the point precisely, at which the road marked on the right hip with the letter D, two should approach the Blue Ridge. But the object

conjecture. The foregoing recital determines our, in charge of the guard, during the time the army remains in Mexico, and then to have his head shaved and to be drummed out of the service."

When the Legislature intended to authorize a lateral branch to Charlottesville, they said so in terms plain and explicit. And when it is lottesville and Staunton from some point upon the line of the Louisa Railroad, it said so in terms equally explicit and plain. And it will not do to guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without say now, that the Legislature, by vague and geleave, and accordingly sentence him "to torfeit all pay and allowances that are, or may become taken in connexion with the previous legislation upon this subject, intended to change fundamentally the rights and powers of this company, and gs, findings and sentences in the foregoing cases.

On the recommendation of the members of the its charter. The company had never intimated any desire to do so. It had never authorized its President and Directors to apply to the Legislature for any such authorit; but had expressly and by an unanimous vote directed them to apply for authority and aid to extend their road to Harri-

lashes well laid on, with a rawhide whip, to be session, an appropriation of \$105,000 was made branded on a cheek with the letter D, to be kept in on the part of the State to McAdamize the turnconfinement while the army remains in Mexico, pike road from Staunton across Rockfish Gap to The remainder of the prisoners sentenced to been guilty of the wasteful extravagance of authorizing two improvements to be made at the thorizing two improvements to be made at the same time, upon the line from Rockfish Gap to same time, upon the line from Rockfish Gap to Staunton? These two counties of Albemarle and Augusta, we are aware, have been great favorities with the Legislature—but we cannot support the state of th F, same regiment; Francis O'Conner, 31 infantry; M.
T. Frantius, company D, 2d artillery; M.
T. Frantius, company K, 3d infantry; Peter
Neill, company B, 4th infantry; George W. Jackson, company H, 1st artillery; Kerr Delaney, wealth, and so unfaithful to themselves as to expendent the public money in placing two lines of imwealth, and so unfaithful to themselves as to ex-

infantry; Lemuel E Wheaton, company A, 6th infantry; Patrick Casey, company F, 6th infantry; Patrick Autison, company E, 4th infantry; Patrick Autison, company E, 4th infantry; Roger Hogan, company I, 4th infantry; George Hogan, company I, 4th infantry; George Hogan, company K, 2d artillery; Barney Hart, company K, 2d artillery: Hugh McClelland. structed upon the same line, at the same time, by structed upon the same line, at the same time, by company A, 8th infantry; Thomas Millett, com-pany D, 3d artillery, and John McDowell, com-ed last session in relation to the James River and ed last session in relation to the James River and until 1859, to comply with the conditions of its charter, and by the terms of its charter as clearly expressed, that Company is authorized to con-struct a railroad from Covington to Guyandotte. It may be remarked further, that the act for extending the Louisa road appropriates \$250,000, to construct the road from Gordensville to the east-

ern base of the Blue Ridge.

The distance from Gordonsville to Powell's Gap, or to some point near Powell's Gap, is about 25 miles, and had been so estimated by the President of the Company. Upon this line there are no streams of water, and the ground is comafter, some ten or twelve were whipped, and paratively level. It is a cheap line for the construction of a railroad, and \$250,000 is a fair calculation for the cost of the road upon this line

to the Major to be flogged by an American sol-tion the Major to be flogged by an American sol-view of the subject, and Mr. Crezet in his surdier. He did not stand the operation with that stoicism we expected.

The next morning four others of the same company were executed at Mixcoac; and on the 13th thirty more were hong upon one gallows at 13th thirty more were hong upon one gallows at the same place. The thirty were brought out for execution about the same time that Chapultered at some two or three times the amount of the same time. The thirty were brought out for the same place. at some two or three times the amount appro-priated by this law. Can it then be admitted that in the face of all these facts, the General Assembly passed a law, based upon the supposition that \$250,000 would construct a railroad from Gordonsville to the base of the Blue Ridge at Rock-

There are two plain and obvious rules for interpreting the laws that apply to this subject.—
The one is, that our statutes shall be construed in connection with previous statutes upon the same subject: the other, that the laws shall not be so construed, as to convict the Legislature of absurdity, when they may be so construed as to sustain its character for good sense and discretion. And now we must be allowed to say, that if this decision of the Louisa Company can be sustained under the laws, then the last General Assembly must be allowed to stand for all time prominent for absurdity and folly. But we will not by implication, make such an imputation upon the character of the last General Assembly. We know this decision cannot be sus-tained. This Company cannot be thus allowed Public Works, and to override all law. So gross a fraud upon the intentions of the General Assembly cannot be successful. Chartered companies must be taught that they are not supreme. The laws must be sustained, and fraud must not be triumphant.

The Board of Public Works, in the conscientions discharge of their duties, had instructed the State proxy to vote for a re survey by another engineer, and expressed to the company the opinion, that they had serious doubts whether the law would authorize a subscription on the part of the board, if the company decided to abandon the line to Harrisonburg. The State proxy, in a misconception of his powers and his duties, as we think, determined to disobey his instructions, and the company have disregarded the admonitions of the board. They cannot now complain that they were not forewarned; and let the consequences be upon their own heads. If they shall now be embarrassed in their proceedings, they have themselves to blame. Had they manifested a little more confidence in the goodness of their cause, and in the determinations of the next General Assembly, this company would have been entitled to more favor and regard. As it is, they are entitled to no sympathy from the public. And we call upon all interests, whose prospects they are jeopardizing; we call upon the whole North-west, whose interests and hopes they have sacrificed, to sustain the Board of Public Works, and to stand up for the law. We call upon all portions of the State to look to justice and equality in the distribution of the funds of the Com-monwealth, and not to suffer one great central line to swallow up and bury all our resources for the next, as it has done, for the last twenty years. We consider our Internal Improvement fund as designed for the benefit of all our citizens, to develop their resources and facilitate their commercial intercourse. We do not look upon it as a provision, to enable any one company to reach the Ohio for the purpose of swelling its dividends. And now rather than suffer this Louisa Company to disregard the law, and disappoint the hopes of the North-West, for whose benefit the law of the last session was intended, we ould call upon all who are in favor of an equal and fair distribution of public favors, to lock up the treasury, and save the State from an accumulated debt, which must rest upon us all, and which ought not to be created for the benefit of a few. GEO. H. CHRISMAN,

GEO, E. DENEALE, ROBT. GRATTAN, JOHN WOOLFOLK B. JOHNSTON BARBOUR.

FROM THE ARMY. The following (says the Union) is an extract of a letter from a member of the Voltigenr corps, to his triend in Washington, dated

"CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 28, 1817. "The Voltigeur Regiment was first inside the works and castle of Chapultepec, in the great battle of the 13th October, and their little flag completely riddled by balls] was planted on the inside battlements at least ten minutes before any other. This is a fact acknowledged by nine teen twentieths of the army, although another regi-ment now claims it; but it will not do. This regiment behaved well in former battles, but had not the front in either; nowithstanding they had 99 men hit in the battle of the 8th inst., and only be-tween 50 and 60 killed and wounded [few of the tormer] in the last, in which this regiment was in front, and did the hardest fighting of any. The fact is, the Mexicans shoot too high, and those nearest to them frequently, if not oftenest, escape

fight well. has very much elevated himself lately. He is our major general. He is wounded, but will get well of it. His wound was from a speat grape shot, in front of the instep, smashing the bone. Major General Butler writes to his friend in that he should on that evening set out for Nashville—for the purpose, we presume, of making some arrangements about the Tennessee volunteers en route for Vera Cruz.

A letter from a gentleman of very high character in London has made a great deal of talk, and great deal of misrepresentation, and some alarm. The letter is represented as saying that an event would probably soon occur in England, which would shake the commercial world. The language of the letter is: "We are in the midst of commercial difficulties which I have not seen equalled since 1825. As we have nothing now to use but coin, it would not be strange if during the week some tremendous crash should occur, which would shake all commercial credit through the

country." ther letter from a gentleman high in banking affairs says "a commercial failure is about to occur that will astonish the world." What this great catastrophe is no one knows, but of course the Bank of England is the first thing to be scru-tinized. They say that the bank had more to pay in ten days, as interest on the Government debt, than its whole amount of coin, and that it had done the very extraordinary thing of refusing to discount this interest ten days before it was payable. It is also said that the bank had some special intercourse with the government.

some intelligent men, "the cast iron policy." It has no elasticity. It cannot issue bills, though they might save the nation. Suppose the Bank of England should suspend payment again. A supposition as monstrous as the same sup-position about our United States Bank fifteen years ago-but suppose it should. We do not see how it would affect us, except that as bills would be then paid in irredeemable paper, the rate of exchange would be very essentially reduced .- N. Y. Jour. of Com.

THE ONDERDONK CASE continues to engross the sides have been heard, and it must be confessed, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquiare in a majority, but this question is entirely disconnected with the restoration of the suspend-

nia, letter B, No. 782, dated Richmond, April 4, 1840, payable to N. C. Whitehead-J. G Blair, Cashier, Wm. H. Macfarland, President, has clining near a wheat-sheaf.

During the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington monument at New York, two pieces of cannon—one of which had ington, on its evacuation by the British, Novemwar added much to the interest of the whole scene.

Gen. Scott, the Union says, has been expressly instructed to open the road to Yera Cruz, for the purpose of transmitting his despatches.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE. HAVING disposed of only a part of my lands, lying in the county of Orange, the remainder is still offered for sale at private bargains. The following tracts are now in market—viz:
THE MEADOWS —This farm will be sold either as

acres, adjoining The Meadows, upon Mountain Run, about 300 acres of which are open land. It has a small BIRCHLAND TRACT contains also 600 acres. large proportion of which is bottom land, upon Moun-tain Run, of the first quality for grass or crops.

THE INDEPENDENT TRACT contains 468 acres.

tain Run, of the first and the first and the first and f nishing material for the further improvement of the lands. The high lands upon the four tracts are in fine

order, and clover grows luxuriantly under the action of

RICHMOND, VA.

Wednesday Morning, October 27, 1847. Since the election in this district last Spring, South-but they being leading and influential Democrats, are at once assailed for "insincerity," "hypocrisy" and "selfish aims after the Presidenenjoy, proclaimed from the capitol-portico his name and character. "Jeffersonian" doctrines-this same Daniel Webster, the nominee of two States for President, un. tolds his anti-slavery budget, boasts of the Wilmot Proviso as "his thunder," and solemnly declares that he "never will vote for the extension

every Democratic Convention, it has, to use the language of Mr. Webster, been "scouted out" of those bodies. True, in the State of New York, a disorganizing faction of the Democratic party has arrayed itself with the Whigs and has resisted the action of the regular Syracuse Convention, because the Wilmot Proviso was frowned down by a majority of that body. They have called a meeting at Herkimer, for yesterday, in order to repudiate the acts of the Syracuse Convention, but above all to adopt the Wilmot Proviso or "White Man's Resolution," which was put aside by the Democratic and cordially adopted by the Whig Convention. No one can look at the proceedings of the two divisions of the Democratic party of New York, and not be satisfied that the great issue between them is this Wilmot Proviso-the Herkimer faction warmly sustaining it, and the great equal ardor, resisting it as violative of constitutional compromises. The Whig dilates upon the disorder and confusion of the Democratic meeting at Tammany Hall on Friday night. Here, again, the Wilmot Proviso was the bone of contention, showing that there is a deep feeling in the bosom of the Democracy in opposition to the inlatuated schemes of the Proviso Democrats, who by their course are giving "aid and comfort"

to the Whig party. Yet, strange to say, the Whig virtually ap-Buchanan and Dallas, charged with hypocrisy, ct our views:

"While, therefore, we have no sympathy with this movement of the Van Buren (meaning the Wilmot Proviso) portion of the Locofoco party in New York, we are constrained, as Southern men, to say that we hold in higher respect the frankness of their position, than it is possible for fuge."

We conclude our desultory remarks with quoting an extraordinary remark made by the

In relation to all that Mr. Webster says about | do not pur we need scarcely say that we dissent entirely from lieve that Mr. Webster only declares, with trank-lieve that Mr. Webster only declares, with trank-ness, sentiments that are universal in the North. Nor do we estern his opinions, in effect, much less orthodox than those which have been more specious y, but less candidly, announced by M ssrs. Buchanan and Dallas; for both of these gentlemen mani-festly give their assent to the acquirement of new hanan so expressly argues) that these concessions are only nominal, and that from any Mexican territory that may be annexed to the United States, slavery must be practically forever exclu-

tained their course by presenting principles and denounced as endorsing with his high name and cluded from any Mexican territory which we may acquire. This, after all, is a mere opinion of what may happen, and it may be correct or erroneous; but Mr. Buchanan has expressly destroyed the force of this argument, by declaring viso and in favor of the Missouri Compromise. And no one can read Mr. Dallas' exposition. without being satisfied that his views go to the very extreme of Southern ground. Whatever may be the character of the territory acquired, ry this day." Messrs. Dallas and Buchanan will stand by the South on principle, Mr. Webster will resist the South on the opposite principle. Can the South hesitate as to which of the individuals named are the most orthodox ?

The truth is, that the Whig press, to break the attention of the Episcopal Convention in New force of their present anomalous position, would York. The most learned and talented on both be pleased to see the whole Democratic party of the North "frankly" sustaining the Wilmot Proter, that the asserters of the principle that the dio- viso. Then all parties at the North would be cese is not vacant, have the advantage. They equally "orthodox." It is for this reason that, in- abandoned to Matamoras and a garrison mainstead of welcoming those in the North who stand forward in defence of Southern rights, they denounce them as "hypocrites" and shufflers. As NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new fifty dollar counterfeit note on the Farmers' Bank of Virgiportion of it, boldly sustaining the true constitutional view of this vital question, we shall hail them in our ranks. If we desire to strengthen been seen in Pittsburg. Vignette, a farmer re- our cause, it would be madness as well as ingrathude to treat our friends, wherever they may be, with contumely and insult.

We cannot imagine the drift of the Republican in commencing an article yesterday, headed "Exile of Gen. Taylor," to be continued hereafter .-When it shall have completed its series of Nos., we may be better enabled to judge of the object ber 25, 1783. These relies of our revolutionary in view. There is a strange inconsistency in cas route, and very little hard marching. The its views. While it speaks of General Taylor as "remarkably devoid of ambition," it complains the most quantity that he has "not been permitted to enjoy any share in the consummation of that glory to which his skill and valor have so essentially contributed" - hope that this line will be abandoned and our that he "has been unjustly kept in the back troops sent to the other column. Gen. Scott must ground"-that his "exclusion from the stirring scenes of the war is the result of design, and that design not the good of the country," but, we presume, the gratification of the political jealousy and fears of the Administration! It goes on, then, to declare that the original appointment of Taylor was made "exclusively with reference to the superior qualities of the appointee," but in the same breath insinuates that a more ignoble motive actuated the Government, when it says-"Scott, understood to be a Whig and an aspirant for the Presidential chair, was prudently compelled to repose on the old laurels of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane."

Here its article closes. Its next number, we Whig (1) General Taylor, resolved to supplant him by putting in command of the army another General [Scott] of unequivocal Whig sentiments-and that, ever since, old Rough and Reathe chief of the San Patricio crowd, came in for a share of the whipping and branding, and right well was the former laid on by a Mexican muleteer, General Twiggs deeming it too much honor teer, General Twiggs deeming it too much honor teer to allow him ever the chief of the San Patricio crowd, came in for the cost of the road upon this line and upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the base of the mountain. Whereas, upon to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the calculation for the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the mountain. Whereas, upon the region of the Rio Grande. Now, we believe Gen. Taylor to be an honest and participation to the base of the mountain. Whereas, upon the region of the Rio Grande. Now, and the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to the cost of the road upon this line to

ous patties under Scott, when he ministrates with im-laurels sufficient to encircle his brow with immortality. He sees the American arms victori- Pillow's "ignorance of military matters," we paper. ous under Scott; he sees triumphs under another | would refer to "Mustang's" sketch of the "lucid 1 leader, brightening and not eclipsing his own vic- orders" of Gen. P., but above all to Gen. Scott's tories-and he is not the hero we take him to be, we have ceased to feel surprise at any thing, how- if he has felt or expressed any little jealousy or ever extravagant, which we have seen in the mortification at the result. Why, then, do his Whig Metropolitan press. They have been "friends" endeavor to place him in this false pochallenged in vain to produce a single political sition? Why attempt to hold the Administrameeting, a single Whig statesman at the North, tion guilty of planning the "exile" of Gen. Taythat stands by the constitutional rights of the lor from the basest motives, when we have evi-South on the Wilmot Proviso question. They dence that he himself suggested and approved the have confessed that their party at the North is withdrawal of his forces to reinforce Scott? At unanimously opposed to the Constitution and the one time, the Whig journals denounce the Ad-South on this question. But to screen them ministration for wilfully placing the old hero in seives, they endeavor to present the Northern De- | a position of too much danger and glory, in order mocracy in the same hostile attitude. Messrs. to sacrifice him utterly. Now, the contrary charge is made, that they will not place him in consonant with the opinions and wishes of the the post of peril and labor, but "exile" him to choicest spirits, we should think, in the service, inglorious ease and safety! Gen. Taylor is not the man whom his "friends" would make the world believe. He has had an overflowing measure of glory, and, we doubt not, looks with pride tained. Inis Company cannot be thus allowed to trample upon the admonitions of the Board of like" man—that bold Whig who, just seven and pleasure at the laurels won by Scott and the a rare and instructive specimen from the cabinet mind them of the chastisement due the interest of the chastisement due the chastisement years since, "under an October sun," scarcely other brave officers and soldiers of our army, who of the Richmond Medical College, illustrating equal in brilliancy and softness to what we now have done everything to vindicate the American the conversion of wood into a substance closely

article, some fear lest the noble victories of the Whig Gen. Scott, may cause the people to forget Wilmot Proviso as their standard principle; in justly due.

GENERAL PILLOW.

The Whig says, that while it said on Saturday that "the conduct of Gen. Pillow in the late engagements is highly creditable to him as a man of gallantry," it by no means meant to "retract any thing we (it) heretofore said in regard to the inordinate vanity of the man, by the exhibition of which he has on more than one occasion rendered himself ridiculous, or in relation to the offensive anxiety of his eulogists to bring him into

notice as the greatest General of modern times !" The Whig asks, "Why is it that Gen. Pillow alone requires a trumpeter?"-and it cites this friends, that he alone stands in need of these puffs." It then indulges the gratuitous and offensive insinuation, that Gen. P. is "himself the author or prompter of these letters," and adds :

"Gen. Pillow has more to tear from his own body of the party as represented at Syracuse, with egotistic displays, and from the exaggerated encomiums of such writers, than from any other source; and he may blame himself and his pulters alone if they expose him to as hot a fire as that which he so courageously encountered at

We now fully acquit the Whig of any disposition to make atonement or even to do common justice to Gen. Pillow. Its last explanation con. the open attacks upon the South. The latter who ledge the bravery of Gen. Pillow. His bleeding gilt and graceful. The neatly chased scabbard resist the mischievous measure, are, like Messrs. wounds in the country's service speak a voice eloquent enough to drown the clamors of the bitter-"equivocation and subterfuge." We quote a est Whig papers. As the Mobile Herald (neupassage from yesterday's Whig, as confirmatory tral,) referring to the gallant manner in which Gen. Pillow distinguished himself at Chapuliepec, savs:

"When any member of the press-gang shall be able to show that he has done as much for his country as is recorded in this brief paragraph, we seen at the store of Mitchell and Tyler, on Main of you are too good to serve in a g will be one of his audience to hear him abuse Gen. Pillow. He is engaged in a distant land us to feel for that of their adversaries, who skulk from the issue by equivocation and subterand has left to his country; he has fought bravely, and has left to his countrymen here, sitting quiet. In the Baltimore Sun, a few of ly by their firesides at home, to mete out to him his reward. He has nothing to shield him from calumny but their generosity and justice; and we very much err, if there be not enough of these qualities among them to see that his slanderers

fect of its "extorted" compliment by its insinuaduty thousands of miles distant from his assailterritory, and make apparent concessions to the south, because they are convinced (and Mr. Buc-ble for the opening of the discussion of his merits: cal reasons assailed, they stepped forward to probattles in Mexico have vindicated the fame and We invite attention to the passage which we character of Gen. P .- and his position is unashave italicized. Mr. Webster has hugged the Wil- | sailable. We deem it useles to quote new views, which are in every way acceptable to the | military knowledge any man of "impudent previews, which are in every way acceptable to the military knowledge any man of "impudent pre-mocracy struggled in 1844, and in favor of South! Yet the former is not "much less orthodox" tension or meretricious reputation." His word which a majority of the people decided in South are merely nominal, as in the opinion of ment of assailants, thousands of miles distant those gentlemen, slavery will practically be ex- from the field of operations. Here is the high testimony of Gen. Scott, which the Whig journals

done rank injustice to Gen. Pillow: When General Scott came up to where General Pillow lay upon a wall of the citadel, with that in any event he is against the Wilmot Pro- his leg badly crushed by a large grape shot, he exclaimed, "My dear General, I thank God for your glorious success. Your country will cover you all over with honor, and will pour out its heart in gratitude for your distinguished gallant-

> Taylor's column on the Rio Grande might be weak enough to invite the attack of the enemy; we think it proper to quote a letter from the Picayune's correspondent, dated Buena Vista, Sept.

"We are all filled with speculations here as to what is to be done with this column, but the general impression is that whether Gen. Scott is successful in taking the city or not, this line will be tained there, at Fort Brown, and the mouth of the Rio Grande and at Brazos Santiago, and the resi-They might be much better employed there than here—there they can be of service, here of none whatever. No one supposes for a single instant advance in this direction, and if they do they have nothing to gain. As we lay no claim to any part of the country this side of the Rio Grande, why should 6,000 good troops be kept here in idleness maintain what we do not want? Either send them through by San Luis, which every one would prefer, or sound them round. The interior route would be the most expeditious, least expensive and surest, and the 'great desert' bugbear, which has to terrified the good people of the Uni-San Luis to this place represent that there would be no difficulty at all, especially by the Zacateorder to march either way would be received with the most unalloyed satisfaction by every man in

The same writer says, on the 27th:

Every officer here is loud in expressing his want them sadly. The news of the rupture of the armistice ough! to have reached New Orleans by the 16.h and Washington by the 25th, allowing time for mail failures, and, if the War Depariment acted with prompiness, orders for the march might be received here by the last of next month. I hope that they will adopt this plan and put it in execution without delay. Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER FIRE .- Early yesterday morning, a brick building on Church Hill, the property of L. N. Ellett, Esq., but untenanted, was destroyed by fire. At half past 7 last night, there was another fire.

Mr. Wm. Sims' house, corner of Daval and St. James' streets, was destroyed. The roof of an adhave no doubt, will develope the old story, that joining building was also burnt-but the timely the President, jealous of the rising tame of the arrival of the firemen, with their apparatus, prevented the flames from doing further damage.

The Norfolk Beacon states that the Navy Department, appreciating the services of Professor day has, for political motives, been consigned to Grant in disinfecting the frigate Rarian, has giobscurity in the region of the Rio Grande. Now, ven proof of its desire to allow him every facility possible. A defence of the Northern Statesmen Vera Cruz, where a wider field will be opened to him for testing the efficacy of his gases.

who stand by the South shall at all times, however, find a place in our columns.

[Eds, Enquirer, Sept. 28—cwly] we believe Gen. Taylor to be an honest and pa- to carry on his experiments, by sending him to

THE ENQUIRER. disappointment at not participating in the glorious battles under Scott, when he himself has won language, the spirit of which is much more libeopinion, as being at least as valuable as the specu-

lations of the press: "We have always, whenever mentioning his (Gen. Pillow's) name, spoken of him as a most courageous officer, though indulging occasionally in a little pleasantry in regard to the vanity and ignorance of military matters which have been attributed to him. We take the greatest pleasure in expressing our admiration of the heroism he has always displayed, and most conspicuously in the late battles, where he seems indeed to have been one of the lions of the fight. We have certainly no disposition to detract from the as he shall act with purity of motive-1 merits of Democratic officers, having, on various for my State and the whole Union. A na occasions, penned as warm tributes as we knew how to pay, to such men as Davis, Bragg, &c, to minion—an American citizen, I am proud which list we may add Gen. Shields, one of the country—a mixture of Scotch, Irish and Prowhich list we may add Gen. Shields, one of the and an admirable letter from whose pen will be cheers for France. found in another column.

INTERESTING FACT.

We had an opportunity of examining yesterday resembling, if not identical with, coal. The in-There evidently lurks through the Republican's terest of the specimen is increased by the fact of tions with an adjacent Republic, i the change taking place under the eye of the ob. point of national honor, courtesy server. A large piece of wood was dug up, durthe earlier and brilliant achievements of General ing the recent excavations on Council Chamber Taylor, its "no party" Whig (3) candidate. But Hill, which, when first exposed, was so soft and oft repeated insults and injuries, wha of slavery"-and for these sentiments he is laud- the Republican need have no tear. Where all yielding that the finger could be readily forced ed by the Southern Whig press for his "frank- the officers and men have performed deeds such into it; but after lying exposed in the cabinet of mess." While the Whig State Conventions in the North have, without exception, adopted the will mete out to all the honor and gratitude so and unyielding, and finally exceedingly britte, infied, just and becoming a Republic of he having a "fracture" and lustre like that of coal; tension:7 No. She has infringed up in the in fact, a fragment of this substance could not easily be distinguished from the ordinary coal of made a cowardiy attempt to cut a the mines. Although this piece of wood had full of our gallant troops on the Ri Gi been buried for thousands of years, the bark and In fine, she has heaped insult upon it protextures were perfectly preserved, and the perfe- the mild Goddess of Peace, includen rations made by the worms while it lay submerged beneath the ocean, when it covered this her lovely cheeks, once suffused, are now section of the country, were still easily recog-

This fossil coal is very black and lustrous, and burns brilliantly in the flame of a candle, like the

We regret to see that Colonel Van Zandt, one fact as proof of "a consciousness on the part of his of the candidates for the office of Governor of Texas, died at Houston on the 11th October. He was Minister to Washington before the Annexation, and was a gentleman of talents and high standing.

The epidemic was on the increase at Galveston; the number of deaths for the week being thirty-eight. They were principally among toreigners and the unacclimated.

We saw yesterday the beautiful Dragoon's sword presented by the citizens of Amelia to Maj. Lawrence Pike Graham of the 21 Dragootis, half-brother of Lieut. Col. W. M. Graham, who fell at the city of Mexico. It is one of the most spirit? elegant specimens of workmanship we have seen. It is richly ornamented with handsome devices, veys the very essence of insult and injustice to and with the star-spangled banner, the Lone a gallant officer. The Whig could not, with the Star" prominent. The hilt is surmounted with of the New York Democrats who do not yield to glaring facts before the public, fail to acknow. a beautiful amethyst and the sword-knot is richly is inscribed with the following words:

"Presented to Major Lawrence Pike Graham, by the citizens of Amelia county, Va., for his gallantry in the Mexican war; particularly displayed on the field of Palo Alto, in the tearless charge of Resaca de la Palma and on the plains of Monterey, March 25th, 1847."

This beautiful specimen of art was manufactured by Ames of Cabotville, Mass., and may be come all, lawyer, doctor, student, farme Street.

In the Baltimore Sun, a few days since, a cor-respondent ("Ion") uses this language: "We learn from Virginia that Mr. Buchanan is a favorite with the Democracy of that State."

If this is intended only to convey the idea that

Mr. B, as a distinguished son of the Keystone State, a gentleman of talents and an emcient member of the cabinet, who has done the State some service, is a favorite there, among others, then it is correct; but, if it is intended to convey

The people of Virginia, as of the entire South, know full well who are their friends, and, at the proper time, will evince that knowledge in a firm

Recent occurrences, especially the casting vote upon the Tariff and the expressed views of Penn-sylvanian's two distinguished sons upon the "Wilmot Proviso," point out unerringly which of those two gentlemen is most with the South and most reliable in matters of vital im-portance. Great doubt is entertained whether or firmness and decision evinced by Mr. Dallas in spring. Messrs. Dallas and Buchanan have spurn-ed from them the monster production and have sus-Chapultepee. Winfield Scott will scarcely be his vote would have been in the negative. The reduction of the Tariff was one of the five

great fundamental principles for which the De electing Messrs. Polk and Dallas; and as they were not elected exclusively by Pennsylvania. but by the States generally, Mr. Dallas would have been recreant to his duty, to his high trust, and unworthy of the confidence of his own State, as well as of the Democratic party, if, in giving must utterly repudiate, or confess that they have that vote, he had shown himself the representative of his own State only, instead of the Vice President of the Union, and elected to represent every portion thereof in every vote he gave. In giving that vote, be had the independence to pursue the true and proper course, although it mili-tated against him in his own State; and the display of this firmness, honesty and decision of character, at a critical and exceedingly important juncture, has endeared him to the South.

In addition to this, he has shown, upon the

"Wilmot Proviso," that he is a strict State Rights man, which is, as Virginians think, the only true and constitutional basis, and is therefore singularly and palpably in contrast with Mr. Buchan an's letter, which takes the ground of the "Missouri Compromise" relative to additional terri-

It is well known that the "Missouri Compro mise" was a concession on the part of the South to conciliate and preserve the peace of the Union; and with a conceded knowledge of this, it is exceedingly unreasonable now, in the non slaveholding States, to insist upon a still farther con cession. It is imperiment in one State to pre-sume to interfere with the local concerns of another, as it is an outrage in Congress to attempt to violate the guaranteed and unquestioned rights of any State. Let the Missouri Compromise remain for what it is worth, but never permit it to rob any State, now in tional territory, of its constitutional rights; nor prevent any State from regulating its own internal affairs, such as the institution or abolition of slavery. Can it be denied that a slaveholding State has the same right to say to a non-slave-holding State, "You shall have slaves," as the latter has to say to the former, "You shall not have slaves - you shall not extend slavery to ad-Hence, the difference of opinion relative to

this all-absorbing topic, between Messrs. Dallas and Buchanan, leaves no doubt in Virginia, as and Buchanan, leaves no doubt in Virginia, as in all the South, in reference to which of these gentlemen is most with the South and most to be relied upon in reference to its institutions. As they are both equally popular in the North, and qual in all other things, there can be but little if any doubt which of the two is the greater favorite in Virginia. And as Pennsylvania—one of the Old Thirteen—has never had a President, and a precedent is had in her great sister State, New York, of her favorite son being promoted from the Vice Presidency to the Presidency, it is hardly doubtful, under all the circumstances, which Virginia will prefer.

Here is of purulent matter.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting is &c., there is nothing known which can begin to be accept the circumstance are there is nothing known which can begin to each of the Consumption. Spitting is the circumstance are there is nothing known which can begin to each of the Consumption. Spitting is effect, and in the circumstance are there is nothing known which can begin to each of the Consumption. Spitting is one consumption. Spitting is of Consumption. Spitting is one that the circumstance are there is nothing known which can begin to each of the Consumption. Spitting is one consumption. Spitting is effect, and in the circumstance are there is nothing known which can begin to each of the Consumption. Spitting is one consumption. Spitting is one consumption. Spitting is nothing known which can begin to each of the Consumption. Spitting keep the circumstance are there is a mediane each of the Consumption. Spitting keep the circumstance are there is nothing keep. The consumption of Syrup it clean blood of the Consumption. Spitting keep the circumstance are there is a mediane each subject to the Consumption. Spitting keep the circumstance are there is a mediane each subject to the Consumption. Spitting keep the circumstance are there is a mediane each subject to the Consumption of Syrup it clean the circumstance are there is a mediane each subject which Virginia will prefer. A VIRGINIAN.

In publishing the above, we regret that the writer had not omitted some passages, which seem to reflect upon Mr. Buchanan. Our opinions are well known, and we do not think it necessary to repeat them. The course pursued by Messrs. Dallas and Buchanan on the Wilmot Proviso is satisfactory to the South, and her institutions would be sate in the hands of either .-We have opened our columns to the detence of Dallas. As to the Presidency, we are free to say, that we have not yet made up our opinions; and this, we verily believe, is the position of the Virginia Democracy. When the time shall arrive, they will be ready to vote understandingly. In the mean time, it is most desirable for the barmony of the party, and for the friends of the candidates themselves, that the discussion of Presisidential claims should be deterred as long as

The Union says that General Taylor has indicated to the War Departmenthis wishes

We are glad to hear, through a private lenfrom the city of Mexico, that Captain Larks Smith was only slightly wounded in the le shoulder, and would soon be well

Messrs Editors: I have the honor of

one of Uncle Sam's boys. I often heat sured on account of the Mexican war,

To the Editors of the Enquirer. OLD POINT COMPORT, Oct. 23d, 1847.

unjust. I know very little about political of course, belong to no party—bit I will to President Polk through thick and thin. Virginia, I glory in the chivalry of the O huzza for Scotland, huzza for Ireland, an cheers for France. But here's three times it three cheers for the Virginia Regiment, T. Scott, and our army in Mexico! While the on our banner shall impart light to a benipriest-ridden and oppressed populace I ty and arrogance of Mexican rulers. W.b. United States Government, replete with mag mity and tolerance, desires, and has ender every honorable means to sustain, peace cumbent on said Republic to ai about a consummation so benefit ests of individuals and nations. Rus at the conduct on the part of Mexico low-Has she evinced any disposition to pal i grievances? No. Has she ever given of our citizens, she has insultingly reject nister, and, besides many other rehas wept bitter tears for her pusillanim turned with serrow from her degradatio their tears, and most beautifully crim just and laudable indignation. In though firmest tone, she has ordered her a to turn loose the dogs of war open.

Most gallantly have they responded. T of our artillery, in booming triumph, heard from the mouth of the Rio del N Buena Vista, and from the Gibrahar Co

Montezamas!"
Notwithstanding a most brilliant series tories has crowned the prowess of our and have been ever willing to receive, and ha tually made proposals for peace. But the been too cowardly to negotiate an in peace. Through her towns and cities ar tefiles of her mountains, we have born branch and invincible arms. What me a gallant nation offer? What more could cal foe demand? Under these considera-who can term this an "unholy war?" W) ask, can term this an "unjust and unboly w save the victim of wild and infatuated p

True Cross to Cerro Gordo, and the "Hall-

Young men of Mecklenburg, arise from degenerate effeminacy. You are the compact Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and a h illustrious and departed patriots. your mother. She is called upon for mo-tant troops, to join her more than gastlant, a vincible regiment in Mexico. Dishonor a call. A recruiting officer will, perhaps, be in your midst. Come boldly up an Let us rally around the banner with our to the venerable brow of this glorious " upon, but her sons ignobly did not respond would shed a gloom o'er the graves of parted heroes. Unmarried young me stout constitutions and stou'er hearts-



THIS cut represents in miniature the new Medals received by Dr. W. Beach, Pr. Surgery and Clinical Medicine, from the Sou Europe whose names they bear. These impresented to the Doctor in consequence of the commendations given of his recommendations given of his great and on medical work, entitled "The American Frie dictine and Family Physician," by their first and Surgeons, and the Medical Paculties in versities. It may, therefore, be justly infer-work, the product of an American Physician geon, must be one of very great and preu-from the fact that it has drawn from nine of est notemates of Engoes such solden honor. bation and praise. Similar recommend-been poured to upon the author from all; dren, and friends—thus economising much to venting a vast amount of pain and sufficing health or life—and saving them, in the aggrega-

trated with nearly two hundred Engraving Fiants.

There are no Medicines to be compared with Alterative and Anti-Bilious Family Physic, to of all diseases resulting from a bad state of which never fails to purify the system permanently of all Mercurial, Sentialous, Sur Cancerous Taint—from all Bad H mor. F. Morbid Matter, which produce Empirons on Erysipelas, White Swellings or Hip Diseasers, Ulcers, Rheumation, Fistula, King Scrofula, Tubercles in the Lungs, and General ment. Plants.

There can be nothing found in the world which search out and purge out all corrupt, co sonaus humors with the rapidity and to these medicines will. Equally prompt and efficacious, in the

Complaint, Dyspepsia and Costiveness, are Hepatic or Liver Pills, Anti-Dyspeptic and For and Anti-Billous Pills, which act with amazin upon the liver, removing obstructions from the ducts, waking it up from a state of torpidity, and ng enlargement or swelling of this organ.

HOPE FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE—Nospair while there remains the greatest remedy is
sumption which has ever yet been discovered
has cured many cases pronounced hopeless,
cured desperate cases, where all the most acsymptoms existed; as terrible night sweats is
ver, tubercles, ulceration, distressing cough,
weakness and emaciation, and great difficulty of
ing, with the expectoration or raising of largeties of purulent matter.

For Course Colds, Consumption, Spiritor ng enlargement or swelling of the

For the cure of the Piles, Bleeding Piles, or Piles in a state of Tumor, all remedies of Ples in a said cult cases, except Peach's Pile Electuary.

is the axe at the root of the tree. It stilled of all the difficulties which produce this of all the dimenties which produce the and disagreeable disease. It is an internal remaily taken, producing an immediate effect any rough and unfailing cure.

Besides these, we have the following great for the diseases mentioned in connection with The NERVOUS FILLS; for all kinds of the Control of the con

disease; COUGH PILLS, for all violent code-&c; the ANODYNE PILLS, for bittons of cholic, cramps, fits, &c; the SUDORIFIC TIM for fevers, inflammatory diseases, plentiss tent, and remittent fevers; the WORM PO-worms of all kinds; DIURETIC DROPS stone, and all disorders of the kidneys, bi-RHEUMATIC PILLS, for mercurial, acute a rheumatism; VEGETABLE EMETIC, the most thorough, and best emetic known or in a POUND ULMUS POWDER, for positives it ternal inflammations, ulcers, swellings, 4

Por further particulars, respecting Dr. Feach and Medicines, see Pamphiet, which may be of gratts of all agents.

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